THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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T H BREM

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

WILL open this week a fresh Stock of GOODS which he will sell as cheap as any one.

He particularly invites the attention of country Merchants to his Wholesale Stock, as he has paid especial care in selecting a Stock suitable for the trade.

His Stock consists of everything to be found in the Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery line.

Oct. 2, 1865—w1mo8 T. H. BREM.

LOCAL.

The Sickly Season,

Is not yet over, and excellent old Outard, London Dock, Cognac, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, for medicinal purposes only, can be had at the Boyden House Store. We suppose Howerton would have sent us a bottle if not against orders.

This is a gentle hint with a *double entendre*—we hope "due notice" of the same will be taken and we will "govern ourselves accordingly." This is only one good thing out of many Howerton is selling,—as one might might say—*e pluribus unum.*

Howerton has got nearly if not quite anything that the most fastidious taste might demand in Dry Goods and Groceries, etc.

Queer.

Our contemporary the Wilmington Journal of the 4th contains an article in which it is stated that Judge Pearson was defeated by a Mr. Hanes, the author of *Davidson*. Our contemporary has fallen into an error. The authorship of the Davidson articles is generally attributed to Col. Hanes, of Davidson, at present serving as one of Gov. Holden's aids. We notice this in justice to Col. Hanes. We understand that the delegate from Yadkin, stated during the canvass that if elected he would introduce an ordinance granting a bounty of one dollar per day to deserters from the Confederate Army, for every day they were compelled to lie out.

He can at least lay claim to originality.

Dr. Jones.

We see from the published proceedings of the Convention, that Dr. Jones has introduced into the Convention an ordinance looking to a general Amnesty.

Take off those Buttons.

We understand that several parties were on Friday last deprived of their military buttons by a guard. We had been under the impression that the order relative to removing military *insignia* only applied so far as the buttons were concerned to the Confederate staff buttons. We take it for granted that there is good reason for the present order, although we have not heard the reason suggested. Good taste should have suggested to all as it did to many the propriety of voluntarily removing all badges of rebellion as soon as it was ascertained that the Confederacy had (in the classic language of Gen. Frazier when he surrendered Cumberland Gap) "gone up."

A GOOD HOTEL.

There is no private "Institution" that the American Nation think of and appreciate like a good hotel. If any of our friends should be travelling to New Berne we recommend them to call at the "North Carolina Hotel," kept by Gen. L. S. Baker, formerly of the Confederate army. The General married, it will be remembered, in this city.

The Test Oath.

Our contemporary the Raleigh Sentinel, expresses the opinion that no gentleman fit in other respects to go to Congress can take the test oath. We are surprised at such a declaration, as we were under the impression that one of the most distinguished jurists in the State, a resident of Raleigh, not to speak of others, could take the oath.

Behind these Rosate Gates,

The lips of girlhood, there should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor. Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope in after life, to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask Nothing but Fragrant Sozodont. We reply.

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JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—d77 3m-pd

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS,

Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 28, '65.tf

Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co., on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 66 acres.

This farm has a sufficiency of timber and wood-land to work it, and is divided into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
Salisbury, N. C.

[tfw-1]

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Ten-pin Alleys, Bowling Alleys, Retail Liquors, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k
Sept. 11, 1865. tf493.

BANK NOTES WANTED

WE are paying fifteen cents on the dollar for Notes of the Greensboro Mutual Insurance Company, and buying the Notes of the Banks of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee, at the market value in cash, or will exchange them for any goods in our line at cash prices

BURBANK, GALLAGHER & MORRIS.
2td111—2tw8

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Convention 4th day

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 9, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE 'BANNER.']

What I See, Hear and Think as I go Northward.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6th, 1865.

EDITOR BANNER:

I called at the Hall of the Convention to-day and heard more argument.—We found but little general interest in the talk as the action of the Convention is preconceived and a foregone conclusion. Dr. Jones of our county presented yesterday a fair poposition for the repeal of the secession ordinance, but the report of the Committee which will be found in the reports which by this time you have received will be adopted.

WHEREAS, A Convention of the people of North Carolina did on the 20th day of May 1861, pass an ordinance professing in terms, to repeal the ordinance of 1787 and to sever the legal connection existing between the State of North Carolina and the Federal Union, commonly called the Ordinance of Secession; and, whereas while this Convention does not in any manner endorse the the theory of secession, yet, a due respect to the opinions of so many of our fellow citizens who did, and in order to leave no impediment in the way of cordial rehabitiation of the State, renders the repeal of the aforesaid so called Ordinane of Secession if not necessary, at least expedient and proper. Therefore be it ordained by the Delegates of this Convention, in convention assembled, it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, the aforesaid ordinance, ratified the 20th of May 1861, be and the same is hereby repealed.

I send you an advertisement of King, Whitelaw & Co', I paid a visit to their Marble Yard this morning, and was highly pleased with the elegance of their work. They are prepared to do all characters of work in their line, in the cheapest and best manner; To-morrow I go Northward. Before concluding, permit me to call your attention to several typographical errors in my first letter: The names of Machiavalli and Metternich, the great diplomas, are spelt wrong.

Very *truly* yours,

"THE PRINCE."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

When Johnston surrendered, a deep gloom settled upon the hearts of our people. Nor was it confined to those who had so long and so earnestly followed the fortunes of a hopeless cause—even those who were opposed to the revolution thought that they saw ruin to the material interests of the South. We are happy to see this despondency gradually but surely wearing off—and when we look at our present condition and future prospects, we think there should be no further cause for repining. The slaves have been emancipated—many think they should receive compensation. We think we may say that the great majority of our slaveholders will receive compensation—ample, full compensation. We do not mean by this that a sum of money will be paid directly, but what we do mean is, that as most of our slaveholders were interested *pro tanto* in real estate, in a few years their real estate, will, by the introduction of manufactures, the incentive given to the advancement of the Mechanic Arts and the full development of Mineral and other resources, be so greatly enhanced in value as to pay them at least a fair, if not a full compensation for their loss of the slave. At the same time and as a correlative benefit we get rid of sectional parties built up upon the agitation of negro slavery—always an exciting element, fomenting prejudice and passion, and keeping the North and South apart. Now we can come together and mutually aid and assist each other in building *our common country*. Again, another result is upon the settlement of the question as to the durability of Free Institutions. Our grand Republic now stands upon a firmer basis than ever, and we now believe, what we once considered doubtful, that our motto of *esto perpetua* is not a mere meaningless raphsody. Again, the war has proved a capital school to our soldiers—they have seen the world, and the best opportunity for observing, and understanding human nature—their manners, tone of conversation and even language is improved and elevated. Again, another, grand result is that we [illegible] now as members and co equal members of our country, never again to be disrupted and we will by the force of circumstances, become as we should be a homegeneus people. We may recur to the subject again.

North Carolina State Convention.

FOURTH DAY.

Committee on Magistrates: Messrs. McIver, Mecklenburg; Walkup, Union; McCleese, Tyrrell; Willey, Gates; Allen, Duplin; Spencer, Hyde; Baines, Nash; Hodge, Wake; Lyon, Granville; McDonald, Chatham; Polk, Anson; McKay, Cumberland; Bradley, Watauga; Ellis, Catawba; Garland, Yancey; and Dickey, Cherokee.

Committee on the acts of Convention, Legislature and Courts since May 1861. Messrs. Phillips, Orange; McGehee, Caswell; Wright, New Hanover; Norfleet, Edgecombe; Buxton, Cumberland; Bynum, Lincoln; Boyden, Rowan; Brooks, Pasquotank; Harris, Rutherford; Conigland, Halifax and Baker, Ashe.

Committee to re district the State. Messrs. Sloan, Gaston; Jones, Rowan; Jones, Henderson; Smith, Wilkes; Joyce, Stokes; McLaughlin, Iredell; McDonald, Moore; McCauley, Alamance; Smith, Johnston; Joyner, Warren; N. A. McLean, Robeson; McKay, Harnett; Perkins, Pitt; Sanders, Onslow; Odom, Northampton, and Wilson, Perquimans.

The ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession of May 20th 1861, came up on its second reading.

Mr. Ferebee of Camden moved to strike out and insert the following substitute.

We the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina ratified on the 21st day of November, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty nine, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is in full force and effect, and the ordinance of the late Convention of the State, of the twentieth day of May in the year eighteen hundred and sixty one is hereby declared to be null, and the same is hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke moved a division of the question, and called for a vote upon the motion to strike out.

This motion gave rise to a debate. Judge Manly, Mr. Ferebee, Judge Howard, Mr. Conigland and Mr. Mebane in favor of striking out, and Hon. Mr. Boyden and Messrs. Odom, Pool, Phillips and Caldwell of Gaston, in opposition. The debate was characterized by ability, courtesy and patriotic sentiments. All were unanimous in their desire to restore in good faith, the State to her constitutional relations with the general government. The great length to which the debate was carried, and the lateness of the hour at which it was concluded, prevents any reference to the speeches, without doing great injustice to the very able gentlemen who participated.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Convention adjourned without coming to a vote, until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The following committee on the acts of the Legislature and the courts since 1861:

Messrs. Phillips, McGehee, Wright, Norfleet, Buxton, Bynum, Boyden, Brooks, Harris of Rutherford, Conigland and Baker.

The committee to redistrict the State, are Messrs. Sloan, Jones of Rowan, Jones of Henderson, Smith of Wilkes, Joyce, McLaughlin, McDonald of Moore, McCauley, Smith of Johnson, Joyner, Neal, A. McLean, McKay of Harnett, Perkins, Sanders, Adams and Wilson.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance presented by the committee yesterday, declaring that the Ordinance of Secession is, and always has been null and void, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Ferebee offered the following as a substitute:

We, the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, in the year 1789, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is in full force and effect; and the ordinance of the late Convention of the State of the 20th day of May in the year 1861, and is hereby declared to be null, and the same is hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

Mr. Manly favored the substitute as a compromise, though he was not entirely satisfied with its verbiage.—The Convention, he had no doubt, would do him the justice to believe that he had no desire to embarrass the Convention or protract the attainment of the great object for which it met. He objected to the ordinance because it was couched in language unusual unnecessary, and by no means courteous to the grave Convention of 1861; and nullified the law as made by that Convention, declaring it had no legal existence, which, he remarked, was a matter of doubt.

Mr. Boyden said he considered it a matter of the gravest importance to the people of this State that the language of the ordinance should be by all means adhered to, and that the secession ordinance has not and never has had any legal existence or effect, and that the ordinance of 1789 ratifying the Constitution, is and always has been in full force and effect.

It should be emphatically declared by this Convention that the Convention of 1861 had no legal power to rescind or abrogate this ordinance.

The State occupied her true position before 1861, and we had rights under the Constitution never denied, and which the Government dare not deny.

It was the desire of some to take from us our rights as a State and as American citizens. It is therefore necessary to affirm the continual binding force of the ordinance of 1789, in order that we may now claim to be entitled to all the guarantees of the Constitution of our fathers and our rights under that glorious old instrument, of which we have been deprived by nothing but illegal military force. He wished the delegates to consider well before changing the wording of the ordinance in any particular. When our representatives knock at the door of Congress they should go with the undeniable right to admission. The ordinance was in consonance with the holding of the authorities at Washington in regard to the rebellious States, that we are not out of the Union. I, said Mr. Boyden, wish to meet them there exactly, and to declare that we never have been out of the Union. We have never felt the operations of the federal constitution only through its blessings; God grant that those blessings may be ours at the earliest practicable moment and that the miserable heresy of secession may be buried so deep that the hand of resurrection can never reach it. Mr. Boyden saw nothing discourteous or unnecessary in the language of the ordinance. This was an unusual assemblage, he hoped a necessity for another like it would not arise, the verbiage of the ordinance was intended to prevent the recurrence of secession and its consequent desolation. The language could not be changed without detriment to the great object of the Convention and he hoped the original ordinance would be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ferrebee said he had never given utterance to any language in favor of the doctrine of secession. His entire course had been one of opposition to it, and he had in the Legislature opposed to the last the call of a Convention to consider it. Even at the time of the passage of the secession ordinance, that body was the creature of circumstances; and had no power to resist the course of events. These circumstances were the growth of years, and culminated necessarily in the shedding of blood. North Carolina was the last to revolutionize: her action was forced upon her by the action of her Southern sister states. Although the sentiment of North Carolina had, a few weeks before, been one of utter hostility to secession, the action of these States suddenly changed that sentiment, and led to the undivided vote of her Convention on the ordinance of secession. The State could not have done otherwise. A course was taken which she may regret, but of which she has no reason to be ashamed. North Carolina had sent thousands of gallant spirits to the field, who had poured out their blood at her behest, and he considered the language of the ordinance a stigma upon the Convention of 1861, and upon the gallant dead. Being overpowered, let us accept the result of the war and join heart and hand in our return to the Union. If we are "on our journey home," why throw obstacles in the way. The ordinance of the committee makes all marriages and births since 1861 illegal and illegitimate, and our judiciary murderers. I desire to hasten the object of the Convention; to return to the Union, and prove a loyal, law-abiding citizen. Let us pass the substitute offered by me, and show North Carolina to be as she is, the most loyal State in the Union.

Mr. Odom said he was in favor of the ordinance of the committee. The war had taught even patriots something. It had been shown that the government of the United States was not a rope of sand, and the lie had been given to the adage that republican governments tend to anarchy, and carry within them the seeds of their own destruction. I can conceive of no language too harsh to use in regard to the miserable doctrine of secession, and I therefore favor the original ordinance. This doctrine has well nigh ruined the South. The leaders of this rebellion, who had rather "rule in hell than serve in heaven," like Haman of old, built a gallows for their Mordecai, the United States, but hung on it themselves—threw away the precious guarantees of the old Constitution, and ruined the South. Mr. Odom disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the Convention of 1861, as that body had been forced to act by circumstances over which they probably had no control. He only wished the doctrine of secession stamped with the seal of eternal odium.

Mr. Howard said he was a member of the Convention of 1861 and would candidly state that he voted for the ordinance of secession heartily. As that that great light, (Hon. G. E. Badger) which he deeply regreted for himself and the State was now obscured, approached him, and asked his opinion of the right of secession, he answered that he had been a lawyer too long to believe in a right without a remedy—that he would claim it as a right when so maintained—a right to be conceded when established by those claiming it as such. He thought in voting for the ordinace that he was passing a great charter to bind the people of the State and had been sustained on this point by the opinion of the same great jurist. Mr. H. thought with the great Athenian Orator, that in sedition revolution a man must take one side or the other, or be disfranchised, and he had been so influenced in his action.

Mr. Pool said the effects of the action of this body on the etwo ordinances are of the utmost importance. Twelve months ago North Carolina was either in or out of the Union; if she was in the Union then she is in it now, and *vice versa*. If she is in the Union she is entitled to her rights under the Constitution; if out of it she is now a conquered province, at the mercy of the conqueror. We have two propositions to consider. In one case we stand upon the broad constitutional platform built by our fathers, with our rights secured by the sacred constitution framed by them. In the other we throw those rights to the wind and must needs kneel at the feet of the conqueror, appealing for mercy. The intent, spirit and wording of the Constitution shows it to be (and I state the opinion as a lawyer) a compact which binds forever the parties to the contract and does not, in any manner, recognize or lean towards the right of secession. The gentleman from Camden says he opposed the doctrine of secession. We seem to be fighting to day the same doctrine. I would remind him that the truth of five years ago is the truth of to-day. He did not believe in the right of secession, but had, in voting for it, committed an act of revolution in conflict with the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, and he should be willing to ignore the legal existence of the ordinance. The Convention of 1861 acted under constraint; no bayonets was pointed at the breast of delegates, but the action of the body was influenced by the action of other Southern States and outside pressure. The secession ordinance bound citizens by the aid of a bayonet at the breast of every citizen.

We are either a conquered people or we are under the agis of the Federal

Constitution, and I do not intend even by implication to assent to the legality of Secession. No stigma can by any in co-operation of the ordinance be cast on the gallant dead, who rushed to arms when appealed to by their mother state. God forbid that I should not honor the patriotism and self sacrificing devotion of North Carolina's heroes of a hundred battle fields. They are not to blame, but those were to blame who called them out by exercising an unconstitutional power. Mr. Pool closed by saying that he did not and never had believed that a majority of the people of North Carolina had been in favor of Secession. (Suppressed applause.)

Mr. Conigland yielded to no one in loyalty, but favored the amendment, as he did not see the necessity of declaring "null" that which was already so.

Mr. Phillips preferred the original Ordinance, but would not stop to parley about verbiage. Either ordinance would effect the object desired as the monosylable *null expressed all that was wished.*

Mr. Mebane favored the original ordinance, but if the Convention did not see fit to pass that he would wheel into line and vote for the other, as that would obtain the same end.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, said some delegates were very squeamish about conscientious scruples. He had been treated with every indignity on account of his devotion to the Union, and no such scruples seemed to actuate his prosecutors.

Judge Howard. Does the gentleman say that any member of this body has so treated him?

Mr. Caldwell. No, but your disciples did. To repeal a law presupposes its existence, the very thing I wish to deny the ordinance of Secession.

Pending the question, the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday.

FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, October 6th, 1865.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Moore of Wake, from the committee appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, submitted an additional report, asking the appointment of sundry other committees.

[illegible] were suspended. The report of the committee was adopted and

On motion of Mr. Moore of Wake, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution, which lies over under rule:

Whereas, A diversity of opinion has existed among the citizens of the United States, as to the rightful power of a State to secede from the Federal Union; and whereas, said question was, under the ordinances of the several States which passed them, submitted among other questions between the two sections, and decided adversely to said claim of power; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled; that we recognize this decision as a final and conclusive settlement of the question that a State had no rightful power to secede from the Federal Union.

Mr. Bynum introduced "an ordinance to amend the Constitution." [Establishes the white basis for representation in the House of Commons, and also provides that each County shall have at least one member of the House of Commons, though it may not have the requisite ratio of population.]

Mr. Henry of Macon, "an ordinance to establish the basis of representation and for other purposes."

Mr. Jones of Rowan, "an ordinance to apply to the President for a general amnesty. Referred to the committee on a general amnesty.

Mr. Dickey, "an ordinance to forbid the assumption of the State war debt."

Unfinished Business.

The Convention resumed consideration of the unfinished buisiness of yesterday's session, viz: "An ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861." and the substitute offered by Mr. Ferebee, heretofore published.

The question being upon striking out the Committee's ordinance, Mr. McIvor addressed the Convention in support of the substitute, which he preferred because it did not undertake to decide what the effect of the secession ordinance was. It ignored this question of validity. The committee's ordinance did not, but declared the secession ordinance of non-effect. In this respect he deemed the substitute preferable. We have fought, legislated and formed parties under the ordinance of secession, and, he said, it did not now become us to stultify ourselves by denying its validity.

Mr. N. A. McLean said he had never believed that a State had a constitutional right to secede. He *had* believed in the right o *revolution.* He thought there had been too much discussion already about a mere difference of phraseology. The language used was immaterial. South Carolina knocking at the door of the Union for admission, would hardly be driven away because in annulling her ordinance of secession her Convention has used the word "repeal."—There was but one objection to the committee's report. The secession was a matter of record. It could not be wiped out. With the effects of the ordinance of secession before us, and the revolutionary government which its pasage inauguarted, fresh in our memories, it was idle to say that the ordinance has always been null and void. With this explanation, he was willing to vote for the committee's ordinance.

Mr. Thompson thought the opposition to the adoption of the committee's ordinance was very unusual. The ordinance was the unanimous report of the committee to which the Convention had referred the matter. Adverting to Mr. Ferebee's statement that the substitute was offered by him by way of compromise, Mr. Thompson wished to know what necessitated any compromise, when the gentlemen supporting the substitute professed to agree with one committee in repudiating the right to seced, and stigmatizing secession as revolutionary.

Mr. T proceeded at length to expose the fallay of the doctrine of secession, and urge the adoption of the committee's report.

Attempt to Assassinate General Grant.—The recent peril in which General Grant was placed by the displacement of a switch on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, seems to have been the result of an infamous attempt on the General's life. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 28th ultimo says: The President of the road, H. C. Lord, Esq., on hearing of the occurrence, immediately proceeded to Guilford to investigate the matter. It was found that some infamous scoundrel, as wicked as Booth but with less courage, had broken the lock from the switch and turned the latter with a view of throwing the train from the track. Fortunately, the work was bunglingly done, and to this fact the escape of the train from being smashed is due, the locomotive and tender having, as described, kept the track, and thus prevented the car containing the General from going over. It was a narrow escape, and while the public will rejoice that this dastardly attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-General failed, they will regret that there is little probability of finding the scoundrel who would plunge the nation into mourning a second time for another of its great and valued men.

In the United State District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood overruled the application of Smith, an attorney of that city, and a pardoned rebel who desired to be admitted to practice in that court without taking the test oath.

MARRIED:

In this County, on the 28th ult., by Rev. W. Kimball, Mr. JOHN F. HEILIG to Miss AMANDA J. HEILIG.

In this County, on the 1st. instant, by Rev. W. Kimball, Mr. HAMILTON ELLER to Miss SALENA BAUM.

In this County, on the 4th instant, by Rev. W. Kimball, Mr. S. M. YOST to Miss MARY A. C. BOSTIAN.

THE SACRED DEAD.

During the War the Graves of many have been unmarked owing to the impossibility of procuring proper

MONUMNETS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

KING WHITLOW & CO.,

On the Burnt Block

ON SAUNDER'S OLD STAND.

Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

NOW announce to the Public they have opened

Marble and Stone Works

at the above place, and would respectfully solicit orders from Western North Carolina and other portions of the State. Parties by writing to us can have their wishes supplied. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, VAULTS, HEAD STONES SLABS and MARBLE MANTLES, &c, as cheap as any firm in the country. We have the services of

an Accomplished Carver,

and can execute the most beautiful and *spiritueile* designs

We will also contract for all kinds of

Stone Work and Mansonry.

REFERS TO—Geo. W. Mordicai, Raleigh; H. M. Heck, do.; Editor *Union Banner*, Salisbury.

dlm116

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors Teas, Coffee, Sugar, assorted Groceries, Fish and

PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND FULLOR,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices.

C. C. THOMAS, with }
C. W. R. & Co. }

3mos1168.

September 29, 1865.

Northern Flour for Sale

I have a lot of fresh Northern FLOUR at $6 50 per 100 pounds. Call at my place, near the Railroad Ticket Office.

JACOB MILLER.

Oct. 7th, 1865 d9tpd

PETERSBURG, Va.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Planters of North Carolina, that he has established himself in Petersburg in the

Commission and Forwarding Business

having a large and commodious Ware-house, he is prepared to receive goods on CONSIGNMENT, or to be FORWARDED. He will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and Tobacco, and other country produce. He begs to refer to

Rev. Dr. ALEX. WILSON, Alamance Co.
Maj. J. W. WILSON, }
Messrs. CRAWFORD & LAURENS, } Salisbury.
Messrs. BARKER, WEBBIE & Co., }
Mr. JORDAN WOMBLE, } Raleigh,
R. L. LASSITER, Esq., Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.

Sept. 29—1mod GEO. V. SCOTT.

Western Democrat and Raleigh Sentinel, publish one month and send bill to G. V. SCOTT.

Executors' Notice.

THE subscribers having on the first Monday of August, 1865, taken Letters Testamentary, according to law, on the estate of Dr. Sam'l Kerr, deceased, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleadin bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please make immediate settlement.

HENRY ROSSIGNOL,
GEO. T. BARNES,
Executors of Dr. Sam. Kerr.

1mod105

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

☞ Orders solicited for the purchase of goods. ☜

79 Pearl Street, N. Y.

D. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Sam'l. G. Murphy, " "
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

July 5-d6m

C. A. PARSLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Importers of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

NO. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour, and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1865. 1mod106pd

ARRIVING DAILY.

AT

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,

MOURNING GOODS,

Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

A large assortment of

GROCERIES.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

DRY GOODS,

DYE STUFFS PAINTS & GLASS

Crockery,

Cutlery,

Hardware, Glass Ware, &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

This is one of the finest assortments ever brought to this market.

J. C. TURNER,
Rowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-922.

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4pd

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87.

TO RENT.

20 Acres of Land.

I WILL rent the lands of the premises I now occupy for one year, to a careful tenant. Apply soon to Mrs. MARY M. JAMES.

Sept. 29, 1865. 3td108

SPRAGUE BROTHERS

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, SALISBURY, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1865—3modpd111

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where his extensive acquaintance has enabled him to purchase at the lowest figures, a large and elegant assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES &c.

which he is enabled to sell at low prices for

CASH.

His Stock selected with reference to taste, neatness and durability, consists of every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

Hats, Hose, Handkerchiefs

Hoop-Skirts

Combs and

Brushes

and in fact everything needed about a

LADY'S TOILET.

Gents Dress Goods,

Ready-made Clothing,

Congress Gaiters and

SHIRTS.

Blank Books, Paper, Valises, Crockery of all descriptions, Hardware, French MUSTARD, old Cognag Brandy, Plantation Bitters, a lot of Wines for Medical purposes,

Buckets,

Shoe Brushes,

Looking Glasses,

Slates and Pencils,

Brooms and Brushes,

Ladies Shawls

BROGANS,

and a lot of

YANKEE NOTIONS, CANDIES

AND

CONFECTIONERIES.

And yet the half has not been told. COME AND SEE—it will do your eyes good, and costs nothing, and if you buy it will cost next to Nothing.

COUNTRY BARTER

and PRODUCE of every kind taken in exchange for GOODS

SPECIE and BANK NOTES taken at market rates in exchange for Goods.

Country Merchants

Will be supplied with stocks of goods at a moderate advance on New York prices.

W. H. HOWERTON,

DOYDEN HOUSE STORE.

Salv. 28, 1865. 3mod108

OLD TIMES COME AGAIN

McCUBBIN FOSTER & CO.

HAVE just recewed at the OLD STAND of Murphy & Co., a very large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Drugs, Paints and Oils

Book paper Smith Tools Carpenter's Tools, &c.

The ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,

GROCERIES

of all kinds, in short, everything the country needs, all of which was bought for CASH and will be sold for

CASH AND PRODUCE,

at the lowest market prices. They invite all their old friends to give them a call.

Salisbury, Sept. 29, 1865—1wd109—4tw7

Old Myerfield alive yet!

BEEF and MUTTON

THERE will be fresh BEEF and MUTTON at the Market House every evening, from 4 to 6 o'clock

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Thursday the 26th of OCTOBER (inst.,) I will sell at public sale at the late residence of Adam Trexler, deceased, the following property, to wit: A large quantity of CORN, 4 MULES, some CATTLE and HOGS, a quantity of HAY and FODDER, some WHEAT and FLOUR, a quantity of MOLASSES (or Sorghum,) Farming Tools and Harness, together with all the Household and Kitchen furniture. ALSO,

A lot of LUMBER, and numerous articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known at sale.

W. R. FRALEY,
Special Adm'r.

Oct. 4th—d2td 12w2t8

Boots Shoes and Gaiters

THE finest assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Ladies' Gaiters

Will be found at

MR. WM. SMITHDEAL'S STORE,

MURPHY'S BRICK ROW.

Ladies and Gentlemen are sure to be suited with the latest styles and the lowest prices.

Oct. 3, 1865. d4t d3mod111

A Desirable Residence FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY, the house and lots in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by A. Myers. The dwelling house contains eight comfortable rooms. The grounds contain nearly a whole square, well and handsomely improved, comprising all necessary out-buildings.

Possession given immediately.

ALSO two fine horses for sale.

Apply to WM. MYERS.

THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, N. C.

IS offered for RENT, for further particulars, apply to J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1865—dtf 112

THE DRUG STORE

BURBANK, GALLAGHER, AND MORRIS.

HAVE a large and select stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

at their Store Main Street, opposite Murphy's Block

ALSO, a select assortment of articles for the TOILET, *Cosmetique* and perfumery, Extracts, Eau de Cologne, Brushes and Combs, and a great variety other things for ornament and use. 3mod109

THE BEST

MOST EPEDITIOUS & COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE NORTHERN CITIES.

VIA

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad,

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

PASSENGERS by this line will leave Charlotte at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 p. m. Leave Raleigh 5 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 12 a m, and leave Gaston 1 p m arrive at Petersburg 6,30 p m, and leave that night for Richmond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5 30 o'clock a m. arrive at Gaston 11 a m, Leave Gaston 11 a m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p m, and 6 a m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sunday

E. WILKES,
Eng, and Sup't N C R R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Sup't Petersburg and Weldon R R.

dtf110

Come one, Come all to the STORE

OF

A J MOCK & CO

NO. 4 GRANITE ROW, MAIN STREET.

WHERE we are now daily opening a large and well selected stock of GOODS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

A fine assortment of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, FURS and HOOP-SKIRTS.

Full line of domestic goods such as PRINTS, DELAINES, POPLINS, etc.

Elegant assortment of gentlemen's HATS, SHOES CLOTHES, BOOTS and DRESS GOODS, also, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES and SOLE LEATHER.

And in fact everything that can be found in a first class establishment, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, for cash or produce at wholesale and retail. 3mod109

NOTICE.

WILL be sold as the property of the State of N. Carolina, at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY the 5th of October, in front of McCubbins, Foster & Co's brick ware house, a large lot of Grain and Grass Scythes, damaged by fire, one pair of Mules Wagon and Harness.

A. C. COWLES,
State Agent

Sept. 29, 1865. 4td109

LOOK OUT.

Salisbury Sept. 28th 1865.

ALL persons in the Counties of Rowan, Mecklenburg, Iredell and Yadkin, who my be in possession of any Quarter Master's or Commissary stores or other property belong to the State of North Carolina, or who may be in possession of information which may lead to the recovery of any and all such property, are requested to report the same to me or in my absence to R J. Wart, sub-Agent, to the end that it may be properly accounted for and the proceeds thereof paid into the State Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Provisional Government of North Carolina. Every honest tax payer is interested in this matter, and will, I hope, co-operate with me in the collection of all such property.

☞ Office for the present, McCubbins, Foster & Co's counting room.

A. C. COWLES,
State Agent.

7td109

J. L. HATHAWAY,

FORMERLY HATHAWAY & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

171 Pearl Street.

1mopd108 NEW YORK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m, 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher, he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammar also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

Aug. 10th 6m—3ms.

Strayed or Stolen

TAKEN from the street, near Rev. J. Rumple's residence on the 21st inst., a dark chesnut horse, with a McClelan saddle. A liberal reward will be given for his return to this office and no questions asked. tf103

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend. Terms made known when the pupils enter school.

Salisbury, Sept 11, 1865. 3wdtw